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CELENK RELEASE, AGCA TRIAL DEVELOPMENTS VIEWED

AU081850 Sofia BTA in English 1805 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Rome, July 8 (BTA correspondent) -- Today there were fresh moments of excitement and turmoil in the Rome courtroom which is the venue of the second trial of the pope plot. It turned out that of all people... Mehmet Ali Agca was the most astounded and enraged with the decision of the Bulgarian authorities to release Bekir Celenk. Until yesterday, that same Agca had been sarcastically urging Bekir Celenk to come and testify in Rome...

The hearing was opened by Court President Severino Santiapichi who announced that Agca had once again made a statement. The text of this "document" is sufficiently characteristic of its author:

"I will not attend this hearing in token of protest and condemnation of the sneering deportation of Bekir Celenk. All this is part of a political conspiracy to the benefit of the Bulgarian and the Turkish government. I may confess to the remainder of the truth if the pope and Perez de Cuellar intercede to save the life of innocent Emanuela Orlandi. I reject any exchange: All terrorist extortion must be firmly resisted. By the way, I announce that Oral Celik is in the International Brigade in Nicaragua."

Agca was not present at the session but his absence was not felt because the president judge paid attention to some quite interesting facts including the experts' opinion on Bagci's passport which was appraised due to suspicions that the dates of the cross border entry and exit stamps had been changed.

However, before that, prosecutor Antonio Marini took the floor with a detailed and well-grounded request in connection with Bekir Celenk which, when reduced to essentials, was actually a request for his temporary extradition from Turkey for confrontation with Agca.

According to the prosecution Bekir Celenk is a "key figure" and "his place is here, next to Agca."

"I want the court to make haste. We intend to clarify all facts. With a witness like Agca everything must be done in order to determine whether he is a false witness", Mr Marini said.

The zeal of the counsel for the prosecution "to disentangle the truth" was received with satisfaction. But the impression was created that he did not adhere strictly to some facts which he handled in his ardent appeal to "get to the truth at last." His agreements led to the conclusion that up to now Bulgaria little short of hampered the revealing of the truth by detaining Celenk and by not sending him to Rome. This prompted the immediate sharp reaction of Antonov's counsel for the defence, lawyer Guiseppe Consolo.

"The Bulgarian authorities have always been entirely willing to cooperate in elucidate the charges in this trial," Sr Consolo emphasised. "We can by no means agree with an assertion that they have released Celenk because a deportation request has allegedly arrived. No such request has been delivered. This must be known. Bulgaria has always proved its will to cooperate. Investigating Magistrate Martella has been granted every opportunity to question the parties he wanted to. Numerous representatives of the Italian authorities have been in Bulgaria on other occasions and have always received full cooperation and assistance. The defence does not object to the prosecutor's request, but holds that this important point must be cleared."

During the break, Sr Giuseppe Consolo told the BTA reporters:

"I think the Bulgarian authorities did very well to release the Turkish national Bekir Celenk. Now that that the investigation requirements did no longer necessitate any restrictions on his freedom. I believe this is a positive decision. The judiciary should only avail itself of the legitimate opportunity to hear Mr Celenk in Turkey, if the Turkish authorities permit it," observed the counsel for the defence of Sergey Antonov. This problem already does not concern Bulgaria, because Bekir Celenk is a Turkish national. But let us recall that Bulgarian investigators have already made Mr Celenk available to the Italian investigators and that the latter have questioned him. Consequently, the Bulgarian authorities have done everything they could do in this case.

After deliberations, the court announced its ruling to approach the Turkish authorities about information on the legal status of Bekir Celenk in respect to the Turkish judicial system, to request a confrontation with Agca and to demand his deportation and appearance at the trial.

After the break, the court resumed the questioning of Omer Bagci, charged with passing the weapon with which the attempt on the pope's life was committed. During the previous interrogations of this defendant, the prosecutor has set great store by the fact that Bagci had crossed the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border on August 30, 1980 that he had spent a whole day in Bulgaria (when, as the prosecution claims, he might have met with Ali Agca coming from Turkey), that then he had left on August 31 and that on the morning of September 1 he had entered Turkey.

Two circumstances came to light now, which give this construct considerable trouble. First, the expert evidence produced in court proved that two Bulgarian cross-border entry stamps were superimposed one onto the other in Bagci's passport, one reading August 30, and the other August 31 (exclam). The defendant has always claimed that he had entered Bulgaria on August 31, between 9 and 10 A.M. He had transited the country and, early in the morning of September 1, he had been in Turkey. The other fact is that the Yugoslav entry stamp across the Bulgarian border was also affixed on August 31 (exclam) The prosecutor called into question these two solid pieces of evidence and maintained that the date of August 30 be also included so as, obviously, to "fit in" Bagci's meeting with Agca.

Lawyer Guiseppe Consolo took the floor and noted that the first examination of the passport made it clear that the date August 31 had been changed to August 30. This is why an expert examination was ordered. This examination proved that on page 23 of the passport there are two stamps put one on top of the other. I would like to ask: Who has done this? Antonov's counsel for the defence raised his voice. Who has forged the stamp? Someone wanted it to appear that Bagci had stayed in Bulgaria only for one day. Who wanted the passport to be forged? This is an awkward and alarming question... Then Bagci's counsel for the defence said: There is a cross border entry stamp into Yugoslavia bearing the date of August 31 (exclam). How could he have then entered Bulgaria on August 30?" [quotation marks as received]

LIBYA'S AL-TURAYKI, LUKANOV 4 JULY DINNER TOASTS

AU080831 Sofia BTA in English 0627 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Report on dinner speeches by Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, at a 4 July official dinner in Sofia given in honor of Al-Turayki]

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA) -- Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, said yesterday that Bulgaro-Libyan relations are undergoing an upgrade development.

They have been infused with fresh contents over the last few years and have come to cover ever wider spheres of life. During a dinner given last night in honour of D. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of Libya's General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, who is paying an official and freindly visit here, Mr Andrey Lukanov stressed the especially active promotion of political ties between the two countries on the basis of their common struggle against the forces of reaction and in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between them. It was emphasised that these successes scored in reciprocal cooperation are inseparably linked with the already traditional meetings between the two countries' leaders, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Commenting on the international situation, the Bulgarian deputy premier emphasised that world tensions have not relaxed either in separate regions of the planet or globally. Peace is in growing danger as a result of the arms race run by the most reactionary imperialist circles and above all those of the U.S. seeking military-strategic superiority. Some examples were cited in this connection to prove the aggressiveness of the imperialist forces, such as the ongoing deployment of U.S. medium range missiles in the Continent of Europe and the U.S. plans for outer space militarisation.

The speaker said that the only way to prevent this new great danger posed to world peace is that the American side display political will and foresight and negotiate the questions of nuclear and space weapons with the Soviet Union on the basis of the understanding reached this January.

Further on Mr Andrey Lukanov spoke about the constructive initiatives advanced by the socialist countries and aimed to maintain world peace. Bulgaria, he pointed out, makes her active contribution to the cause of peace, which is evidenced in the constructive work towards the denuclearisation of the Balkans, towards strengthening cooperation and good-neighbour relations, as proposed by the Bulgarian leader Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers analysed the explosive situation in the Middle East. He said that it is the result of Israel's policy, most actively supported by U.S. imperialism. Mr Andrey Lukanov reiterated the principled position of the Bulgarian leadership that a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis, establishing just and durable peace in the region, is possible only after an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, only after the exercise of all legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. One tangible contribution to the peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem may come from the Soviet proposals enlisting the united efforts of all parties concerned at an international conference.

Mr Andrey Lukanov stressed the importance of all anti-imperialist and national patriotic forces in the Middle East closing up their ranks, that the Palestine resistance movement maintain their unity in fighting against imperialism and Zionism. He stressed the need of a complete troops withdrawal by Israeli aggressors from Lebanon and of liquidating all forms of Israeli presence in the southern part of that country.

In reply Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki said that the Libyan leadership and Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in person highly commend Bulgaro-Libyan friendship, the BCP, the country's party and state leader, Mr Todor Zhivkov. He stressed satisfaction with the upgrade development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and emphasised Bulgaria's contribution to the socio-economic successes scored by Libya. The distinguished guest stressed the need to go ahead with the common struggle against imperialism, in defence of world peace. Libya and Bulgaria, Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki went on to say, fight on one and the same front against those who want to put the clock of history back. Libya will spare no efforts to safeguard her freedom and progressive acquisitions.

The chief Libyan diplomat touched on the complicated international situation which has emerged as a result of the policy pursued by imperialism and by U.S. imperialism in the first place. He said that the deployment of new U.S. medium range nuclear missiles on the territory of some West European countries spells dangers for world peace and poses an immediate threat to the countries in the Mediterranean basin.

The speaker paid particular attention to the Middle East situation. He qualified the tragedy of the Palestinian people as one of the greatest tragedies in mankind's history. Zionism, backed by the imperialist forces, has victimized the Palestinian people, it has forced them to live in camps, it has denied them the exercise of fundamental human rights.

The distinguished guest sided with the struggle of the peoples in the African Continent and in Latin America against colonialism and neocolonialism, for freedom and independence.

The Libyan foreign minister expressed full support for the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and by the other socialist countries, aimed to strengthen world peace and security, to halt the arms race and to proceed with disarmament, with more active state-to-state cooperation. He also put high the suggestion by Bulgarian leader Mr Todor Zhivkov that the Balkans be turned into a nuclear-weapon-free-zone.

Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki spoke about the struggle of the Libyan people against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and the reaction. The pressure exerted over Libya on the part of the imperialist forces, he said, will not divert the country from the policy pursued so far, it will not impair her friendship and cooperation with the socialist states. The distinguished quest stressed that the friendship of the Arab peoples with the peoples of the socialist countries is eternal and that Libya takes pride in it. He expressed a desire that this friendship be promoted in the interests of both countries' peoples and for the sake of world peace.

LUKANOV, BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA'S UBIPARIP MEET

AU081329 Sofia BTA in English 1043 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA) -- The prospects for the development of the cooperation between Bulgaria and Bosnia-Hercegovina were the main topic of the talks, which have started here between Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Gojko Ubiparip, chairman of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Skupstina [Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly; title as received]. The talks were attended by prominent economic executives of Bosnia and Hercegovina, who are accompanying Mr Gojko Ubiparip on his visit here, and by a group of Bulgarian deputy ministers and chief executives of economic organizations.

Giving a high assessment to the Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic relations, whose development has been increased in the last two or three years, Mr Andrey Lukanov noted that the conditions are favorable for the broadening of the contacts between Bulgaria and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The two sides discussed the possibilities for the development of the economic relations and the fields of development. Special attention was paid to specialization and cooperation of production and to joint work in third countries. The two sides also discussed the long-term development of this cooperation.

They agreed upon the holding of talks today and tomorrow by groups of partners, who will discuss the concrete forms of cooperation in different fields.

FILIPOV RECEIVES CEMA INTERNATIONAL BANK OFFICIAL

AU011924 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] On 28 June Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Vazha Dzhindzhikhadze, chairman of the Administration of the International Bank of Cooperation of the Socialist Countries.

During the meeting they discussed questions pertaining to a further expansion of cooperation between the Bulgarian banks and the International Bank on Economic Cooperation, as well as a further increase in the role of the banks in implementing the decisions of the Moscow economic summit, and in further developing cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries.

Vasil Kolarov, chairman of the Bulgarian People's Bank, took part in the talks.

KARAMANEV RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH CSSR MINISTERS

AU052024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] On 5 July Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade for consumer goods, returned from the CSSR. He discussed the possibilities of expanding cooperation in the area of light industry for the 1986-1990 period with the Czech and Slovak ministers of industry. Georgi Karamanev met Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR side of the Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

In a talk with Peter Colotka, chairman of the Slovak government, the possibilities of Bulgarian-Slovakian cooperation in industry and internal trade were discussed.

VISIT OF CHINESE SCIENTIFIC GROUP REPORTED

AU051717 Sofia BTA in English 1601 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of China is on a visit to Bulgaria since June 27. The delegation is holding talks here with a delegation of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences on restoring scientific contacts and cooperation between the two academies.

Today the two sides signed an aide-memoire through which they express their readiness to adopt concrete measures in this field. They note that the restoration of cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of Bulgaria and China will contribute not only to the economic and scientific progress of the two countries, but also to understanding and peace in the world.

The representatives of the Academy of Sciences of China invited a Bulgarian Academy of Sciences delegation to visit China.

CHNOUPEK SPEAKS ON UN, ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

AU012054 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jun 85 p 2

[Report on speech given by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for the Year of the United Nations and the International Year of Peace, in Prague on 27 June -- uppercase passages in boldface]

[Excerpts] Many things have changed in the world since the United Nations was founded. In particular, the international balance of forces has markedly changed. The number of members of this organization has more than tripled and totals 159 states at present. The number of socialist countries has also more than doubled. These nations, true to their international duty and the principles of Marxism-Leninism, consistently and unshakably defend the positions of world socialism and all progressive forces in the United Nations. They see to it that the composition and activity of the United Nations accurately corresponds to the political picture and the topical problems of the present-day world.

However, with the growing influence of socialism and progress in the world, the attempts of imperialism to torpedo the activity of the United Nations and its Charter have also begun to grow, under various pretexts.

The imperialist states have been afraid of the strengthening of the authority of the countries of the socialist community as well as of the fact that Asian, African, and Latin American nations -- represented in the United Nations -- do not intend to take the path dictated by the representatives of monopolies and neocolonialism. It is the imperialist states' fault that a trend to revise the UN Charter has strengthened recently. More and more frequently voices are heard calling for the charter's "perfection" and "modernization." For many politicians, putting forward such demands has become an obsession. They are vying with one another in inventing various amendments, changes, and rectifications to the UN Charter. They also submit demands that the UN member-states give up their sovereign rights and independence and propagate an almost unlimited UN intervention in the internal affairs of its members. There are also persons who propose that the General Assembly have the right to approve declarations that would develop [jez by rozvijely] the norms of international law and "STRESS THE DOMINATING STATUS OF THE UN CHARTER NOT ONLY VIS-A-VIS OTHER INTERNATIONAL ACCORDS, BUT ALSO VIS-A-VIS THE APPROPRIATE ARTICLES OF THE UN MEMBER-STATES' CONSTITUTIONS AND LAWS."

We reject most resolutely the assertion that the reality of present-day international life is not reflected in UN activity, that the charter makes it impossible to act effectively. After all, the United Nations' shortcomings and lack of efficiency, particularly where issues of peace are concerned, are not caused by an imperfection of the UN Charter, but by the fact that some states behave at great variance with the UN principles embodied in the charter.

In connection with all these efforts to revise the UN Charter, to suppress the importance of the UN Charter, and even to exclude this organization from international life, we ask ourselves: What would be left of international relations and of diplomacy in general if there did not exist a platform of contacts and cooperation such as the United Nations and its charter today indubitably constitute? We are convinced that the answer is: Nowadays, absolutely certainly one could not succeed in putting together such a charter, and quite certainly one could not succeed in founding such an organization with such international importance, uniting under one roof 159 countries with different social systems.

From this angle we view the call to disband the United Nations and the attacks on the United Nations, UNESCO, and other specialized organizations. From this angle we can also view the component of militarist policy striving to achieve military superiority; to upset strategic stability; to further complicate already sufficiently complicated international relations; to speedily develop new, highly sophisticated weapon systems for the White House military plan in outer space; to continue to the third generation of first-strike nuclear weapons; to escalate the provocations of West German revanchists who, encouraged by this policy from the position of strength, have again been reviving the so-called openness of the German question and cast in doubt in connection with this year's 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism the weighty, international-legal Yalta and Potsdam documents, in which the allied countries -- with a joint and undivided hand and at the price of the immense sacrifices in World War II -- have firmly embodied the norms that determine the face of the present-day world and Europe.

We do not succumb to pessimism, however. We can proceed from the fact that the overwhelming majority of mankind and the governments of a great number of countries on all continents regard averting the danger of nuclear war, halting the feverish arms buildup, and maintaining peace throughout the world as the most important task. They welcome the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. They regard as constructive the proposal by Mikhail Gorbachev for a bilateral moratorium on nuclear and space weapons, which would allow further concrete proposals by both sides regarding the reduction of the size of nuclear arsenals, banning offensive space weapons, naturally. Now it is the turn of the American side, which should correct its positions and adhere to the agreement of 8 January 1985 on the interrelationship of the discussed issues.

However as Mikhail Gorbachev said on Wednesday, SHOULD THE USSR BE CONFRONTED WITH A REAL THREAT FROM OUTER SPEACE, IT WILL FIND A WAY TO FACE IT EFFECTIVELY, A MATTER NO ONE SHOULD DOUBT. Thus far only one thing is clear: The American program of the militarization of outer space prevents achieving appropriate agreements in Geneva. Talk about this program being "defensive" in nature is, of course, a fairy tale for naive people. When its partners at the Geneva negotiations continue their policy of protracting sessions, avoiding the solution of issues they have come to discuss, and using time to assert their military programs in outer space, on land, and on sea, then of course the USSR will have to reassess the entire situation. It simply cannot afford to have these negotiations used again for deceiving people and disguising war preparations, whose objective is to ensure the United States' strategic superiority and world hegemony.

We expect that during the upcoming 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference, the participating countries will have the opporutnity in the Finnish capital to again express their will to overcome the dangerous tension and launch a broad effort of peaceful cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act, and demonstrate the viability of the policy of reducing tension.

CTK NOTES SHULTZ TO MEET CAMBODIAN REBELS

LD061329 Prague CTK in English 1043 GMT 6 Jul 85

["CTK Comment on Asian Tour of U.S. Secretary of State by Richard Hajsky" -- CTK headline]

[Text] New York July 6 (CTK) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left Washington on Friday on a 14-day tour of five Asian countries which the United States regard as its "chief allies" in the Pacific area. He will visit Hong Kong, Thailand, Malaysia, Australia, and Fiji, and return home via Honolulu on July 18.

The U.S. State Department has announced that George Shultz will attend in the Malaysian capital, Kuala Lumpur, a session of the foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their five "partners in dialogue", including Japan, Canada, and the United States. The American press has said that the secretary of State would support at the session the ASEAN policy hostile to Kampuchea and Vietnam. However, George Shultz will not find it easy to justify at the Kuala Lumpur conference the U.S. discriminatory trade policy harming the interests of the members of ASEAN which now ranks 50th among U.S. trade partners.

During his two-day visit to Thailand, George Shultz is to meet among others with representatives of Kampuchean armed counter-revolutionary bands which operate from Thai territory. This provocation is to show Washington's support for the Pol Potite cutthroats who have recently been promised military aid by President Reagan himself.

VATICAN OFFICIAL, OTHERS ATTEND METHODIUS EVENTS

Husak Receives Casaroli

LD051953 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] In Prague Castle today Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state of the Vatican, who arrived in the CSSR accompanied by other high-ranking church dignitaries at the invitation of the federal government.

During a frank and businesslike discussion, mutual relations between the CSSR and the Vatican and some topical issues of international development were examined. Both sides expressed interest in the continuation of mutual contacts and the resolution of "open" questions in bilateral relations. During an exchange on the international situation, the importance of efforts to preserve peace, to bring about disarmament, and to create a climate of confidence and security in the world were emphasized. It was stressed that a life in peace is an inalienable right and aspiration of the people of all countries of the world regardless of their political, ideological, or religious conviction. It is possible to fulfill and develop the high ideals of social justice and human dignity only in peace.

Lucan Talks With Casaroli

LD061615 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Federal Deputy Premier Matej Lucan met with Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state of the Vatican, in Prague's Hrzan Palace today. Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech SR, and Vladimir Janku, head of the Secretariat for Church Affairs of the federal government, also participated in the talks. Archbishop Luigi Poggi, papal nuncio with special assignment, and other officials represented the Vatican in the talks. The meeting was a continuation of the discussion with the president of the republic.

Based on an evaluation of present developments in international relations, both parties stressed that it is unavoidable for each of them, according to their possibilities, to exert all efforts toward the preservation of peace, the limitation of arms, and the achievement of disarmament, and toward an improvement of relations among states and nations. Based on businesslike and open exchanges of information and suggestions, the two parties discussed mutual problems and the paths leading to their solution, and expressed a desire to achieve agreement.

Gathering Marks Anniversary

LD071532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] A festive gathering on the 1,100th anniversary of the death of Methodius took place today at Velehrad in Uherske Hradiste District. Present at the gathering were representatives of the Czech SR government and the Slovak SR government; culture ministers Milan Klusak and Miroslav Valek; the chairman of the South Moravia National Committee, Frantisek Chabicovsky; and other representatives. Also present were representatives of the Roman Catholic Church from the Czech SR and the Slovak SR, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, bishops, and vicars general. Among the guests was the legate of Pope John Paul II, the state secretary of the Vatican, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, who is in the CSSR at the invitation of the federal government, and members of his entourage. The delegation of the Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly, which was also there, headed by the metropolitan of Minsk and Belorussia, Filaret.

The festive gathering opened with the CSSR national anthem. Zdenek Labcik, chairman of the district national committee in Uherske Hradiste, welcomed the participants. The gathering was also greeted by Bishop Josef Vrana, apostolic administrator of the Olomouc Archdiocese.

After this Czech Culture Minister Milan Klusak spoke. In his speech he recalled the historic importance of Methodius and his brother Constantine, and their work for the development of spiritual culture and state awareness in the greater Moravian empire and their founding role in the formation of language and literature for all Slavic nations.

Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek than gave a speech. Metropolitan Filaret spoke on behalf of the Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly.

[Paris AFP in English at 1638 GMT on 7 July adds: "Czechoslovak Culture Minister Milan Klusak was booed by the crowd when he mentioned government policies, and Russian Orthodox Patriarch Filaret of Minsk received only sparse applause as did the Czechoslovak bishops who are often accused of being too submissive to the communist government."]

AFP: Over 100,000 Attend

AU071352 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Velehrad, Czechoslovakia, July 7 (AFP) -- More then 100,000 people today marked the 1,100th anniversary of the death of St. Methodius, who taught Christianity in ancient Slav, in what happened to be Czechoslovakia's biggest spontaneous gathering in many years.

Many had slept in nearby woods, and crowds began pouring into this central Moravian village at dawn even though the ceremonies had not been mentioned in advance by either newspapers, even Roman Catholic ones, or radio stations.

The communist authorities had rejected any attendance by Pope John Paul II, despite a petition last year for his presence signed by tens of thousands. Before a mass today in the village church, the crowd chanted slogans including "We want the pope" and "Long live John Paul II".

The Vatican was represented by Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, who together with Archbishop Frantisek Tomasek of Prague, received an ovation.

Authorities had refused entry visas to cardinals Basil Hume of Westminister in London, Jean-Marie Lustiger of Paris and Franz Koenig of Vienna. They also barred foreign TV networks including the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation). But official sources indicated Czechoslovak TV was making a film of the ceremonies and was ready to supply it abroad.

Casaroli Departs 8 July

LD081634 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Vatican State Secretary Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, who has been in the CSSR at the federal government's invitation, departed the CSSR today with his entourgate.

He was received in Bratislava by the Slovak Minister of Culture Miroslav Valek prior to his departure. At the border, Agostino Casaroli was seen off by Bishop Jozef Feranec of the Banska Bystrica Diocese, chairman of the Slovak Council of Diocesan Bishops.

CHRISTIAN PEACE ASSEMBLY CONCLUDES SESSION

Husak Receives Delegation

LD042138 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today a delegation of the Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly led by President of the Christian Peace Conference Bishop Karoly Toth.

The delegation included Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galicia, General Secretary of the Christian Peace Conference Dr. Lubomir Mirejovsky, Metropolitican Paulos Mar Gregorios of India, Rev. Canon Kenyon Wright of Britain, Professor Bruce Rigton of the United States and other Christian officials.

Gustav Husak highly appreciated the activities of the Christian Peace Conference which unites representatives of different religions all over the world so that they may safeguard peace on earth.

The most important task of the present is stable peace, the president stressed, and added that it is the prerequisite of the existence and further development of civilization and that it concerns all people. He said that by united efforts of all peace-loving forces, including the Christian movement, the danger of nuclear war can be removed, the arms race halted and the militarization of outer space prevented.

Gustav Husak stressed that pressing problems can be solved only in peace, and therefore the Czechoslovak people have been striving 40 years to secure peaceful conditions for the development of their socialist homeland, peaceful coexistence and promotion of cooperation between nations. All efforts aimed at preserving peace and friendship between nations and overcoming the problems of starvation, poverty, backwardness and injustice have been fully supported by Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak president underlined.

The delegation of the Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly was today also received by Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Academician Bedrich Svestka.

Discusses Documents

LD082004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The delegates to the Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly today discussed a number of documents summing up the results of the week-long deliberations at their last joint session in Prague. The documents respond to the problems of the present-day world; reject the tactics of the cold war, imperialist exploitation, racism and neocolonialism; and express solidarity with all world movements striving for peace, justice, and liberation.

The Christian Peace Conference considers receiving the support of Christians and churches in its effort to limit the arms race and avert war as one of its most significant tasks in the coming period.

In the appeal to the governments of all countries, the participants in the assembly express their apprehensions at the spiraling nuclear arms race. This situation does not strengthen peace, but, on the contrary, destabilizes the world situation in a way that may lead to mankind's destruction. The growing expenditure on nuclear weapons development is a nonsensical waste of natural resources and money. That is why the Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly appeals for a freeze on the development and production of nuclear arms and for halting their deployment. It simultaneously demands an immediate halt to the militarization of space and calls for the creation of nuclear-free zones.

In their open letter to Christians and churches, the assembly participants recall the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism and the 40th anniversary of the United Nation's foundation. However, they note that the contemporary world is threatened as never before. At the same time, the world needs peace and justice instead of nuclear weapons so that it might efficiently cope with mankind's current problems. The churches and Christians are asked in the letter to support every peace initiative, to awaken mankind to the danger of nuclear war, and to help in convening an ecumenical peace council. Every Christian and church must hear the appeal which has become the slogan of the Prague assembly: Choose life; now is the time.

The participants in the all-Christian Peace Assembly also adopted an appeal to those of different religious persuasions. They praise the fact that their session was also attended by representatives of major world religions. They stress the need for mutual cooperation in defending mankind against nuclear catastrophe. This means to jointly advocate freezing nuclear weapons and to stand up against the militarization of space, the doctrine of the first-nuclear strike, and the capitalist forces' other dangerous plans.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS COLOMBIA'S BETANCUR

LD082227 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Colombia -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, who is heading a CSSR Government delegation to Colombia, has been received in Bogota by President Belisario Betancur Cuartas. Minister Urban conveyed to him a message from President Gustav Husak that stresses the CSSR's intention of developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation with Colombia. Bohumil Urban praised Colombia's and President Betancur's contribution to international negotiations on disarmament, and Colombia's commitment at international forums on world peace. President Betancur presented Minister Urban with greetings for President Gustav Husak and stressed his interest in the all-round development of cooperation with the CSSR.

COLOTKA, BULGARIA'S KARAMANEV DISCUSS TRADE

LD051621 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] In Bratislava today Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, received Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and minister of production and trade for consumer goods.

In the course of their discussion, they examined possibilities for the further broadening of trade cooperation of the two countries and, above all, the possible broadening of the range of goods on domestic markets. They also informed each other about adopted measures in Bulgaria and the CSSR to contribute to better synchronizing the needs and demands of citizens with what production and trade have to offer.

LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS ON ELECTIONS

Chnoupek to Shevardnadze

LD021733 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 2 July 85

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze on his appointment to the post of USSR minister of foreign affairs.

In the telegram he expresses the conviction that fraternal relations between the CSSR and the USSR will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of the peoples of both countries, and wishes him great success in his responsible work for socialism, peace, and progress throughout the world.

Husak, Others to Hungarians

LD282224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of the Republic, sent a congratulatory telegram to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of his re-election to this post. Gustav Husak wished Pal Losonczi, in his responsible post, much future success, good health, and personal happiness.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal dispatched a congratulatory telegram to Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic on the occasion of his re-election to this post.

Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi on the occasion of his re-election to this post.

HONECKER, NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER ON PEACE

LD041256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0944 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Hans Van den Broek, foreign minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in the State Council building today.

During their talk, Erich Honecker and Hans van den Broek assessed the development of relations between the GDR and the Netherlands as good. They agreed that the visit by the Netherlands foreign minister and the talks held will help give bilateral relations fresh impulse and will contribute to improvement of the political climate in Europe and to confidence-building in East-West relations.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR is prepared, in view of the tense international situation, to put aside what is divisive in relations between the states and peoples in order to encourage constructive dialogue about resolution of the vital questions of mankind.

He stressed that the peoples attach great hopes to the U.S.-USSR negotiations in Geneva on the whole complex of space and nuclear weapons. Despite all the difficulties and the problems, there is a real chance, on the basis of the agreed goals of the negotiations and with respect for the principle of equality and equal security, to prevent the militarization of space and to clear the path for removal of nuclear confrontation on earth.

In this connection Erich Honecker described the numerous concrete proposals of the USSR and its unilateral moratorium as encouraging proof of goodwill and a high sense of responsibility.

Hans van den Broek stressed his government's desire to contribute to better mutual understanding in the interests of the further positive development of bilateral relations and the improvement of East-West relations.

Taking part in the talk, which was held in an objective and open atmosphere, were Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler. Also present were Dr Wolfgang Strohmeyer, GDR ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and Dr. Carel Johannes Schneider, ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the GDR.

SED FUNCTIONARIES RECEIVE 10 PERCENT PAY INCREASE

DW080955 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Jul 85 p 16

[Unidentified report: "More Money for Functionaries"]

[Text] The GDR has increased the pay for SED functionaries and employees of the state apparatus by roughly 10 percent. The wage increase was not celebrated, as is normally the case, as being a "success of the sociopolitical program" it took place without an official announcement.

Internally, functionaries speak of a "salary adaptation," pointing to the constantly increasing living costs in the GDR. Prices for basic goods remain stable, though goods of higher value and especially imports from the West are becoming more expensive all the time. A functionary justified the pay increase granted without much ado as follows: "It will remain an internal affair. Otherwise, the people might think that we are helping ourselves from the cashbox of the state."

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PACT WITH ANGOLA SIGNED

DW021951 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] An Agreement on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola Until 1990 was signed by the chairmen of the Joint Economic Commission in Berlin today. Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss signed the document for the GDR, and Minister of Planning Lopo do Nascimento for Angola. Both interlocutors agreed that the long-term agreement offers considerable opportunities for the further deepening of economic relations to the two peoples' benefit.

AIRLINE TO HALT ENTRY OF SRI LANKAN ASYLUM SEEKERS

LD051649 Hamburg DPA in German 1602 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jul (DPA) -- The GDR state-run airline Interflug will stop the entry of asylum seekers from Sri Lanka who do not hold valid papers or transit visas for Western Europe. Beginning on 15 July such passengers may not alight at the East Berlin Schoenefeld Airport and will be sent back, says a telex message Interflug Director General Klaus Henkes has sent to all airlines flying to Schoenefeld. Henkes is GDR deputy minister of transportation and holds the rank of lieutenant general.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH FRG ON FINANCIAL TRANSFERS -- Berlin, 5 Jul (ADN) -- The secretary of state in the GDR Finance Ministry, Dr Siegert, and Dr Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR, agreed to continue the extended facilities for transfers for account-holders in specific cases between the GDR and FRG for the period up to 1990. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1256 GMT 5 Jul 85 LD]

VARKONYI RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT 8 JULY

LD082222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The Hungarian foreign minister has arrived home from Moscow. Peter Varkonyi is traveling to The Hague today at the invitation of his Netherlands counterpart Hans van den Broek.

GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING TERMED FORTUNATE

LD061117 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 6 (MTI) -- "Announcement of the Gorbachev-Reagan summit conference in November in Geneva is not only the news item of the week, but that of the year. The importance is all the more greater as there has not been a dialogue on this level in the six years since the SALT II agreement was so memorably signed in Vienna in 1979 by the leaders of the world powers who carry a special responsibility for the fate of peace," says Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG, in a lead article "The Big News."

The newspaper says that for the first time since the cooperation between Moscow and Washington in World War II which acted as a positive historical example, it was precisely in the first half of the tension ridden 1980's that the President of the United States completed a full term of office without personally negotiating with the leading person in the Soviet party, state or government.

"In this sense, the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting is a sign of a change. It is not only the Soviet Union which is ready for a serious and comprehensive political dialogue, but having modified its former position of rejection, so is the United States."

"As far as we are concerned, although we do not link the political measures of the leading parties of the socialist countries, the decisions of the collective bodies to persons, and it is obvious that the current decision is a consistent continuation of the policy that has been conducted up till now by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government, we would like however to point out that it is not quite four months since Mikhail Gorbachev was inaugurated into office and an announcement has already been made for a USSR-USA summit conference. It is the latest sign of the dynamics and force of initiative generally characterizing the activity of the general secretary. It is also a fortunate development because it is high time to put a stop to the deterioration in the international situation which is giving rise to so much anxiety.

"It can only be welcomed if there was to be recognition on the other side that there is no time to waste. If common sense were to really become dominant in the United States, a common sense which, in the early 1970s made it possible to rebuild USSR-USA relations and through that to achieve unparalleled detente in the international situation, when the President of the United States and his Soviet partner issued it in writing in a joint Moscow declaration that in the nuclear age there was no alternative to peaceful coexistence."

"We must not forget, however that there continues to be people in the United States who treat opposition as far more the natural state of affairs in Soviet-American relations than dialogue, a position which Moscow has never taken. The Soviet position, just as it has been for past decades, continues to be that the competition between the social systems may be, can be and must be decided through economic, social and welfare output and not with weapons."

"...Even the mere announcement of the Gorbachev-Reagan summit conference, will favourably affect the world political atmosphere of the weeks and months to come," pointed out NEPSZABADSAG.

LOSONCZI TELEGRAM GREETS GROMYKO ON ELECTION

LD021849 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 2 (MTI) -- Tuesday Pal Losonczi, president of the President Council of the Hungarian People's Republic sent the following telegram of greetings to Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union:

"In the name of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic as well as in my own right I warmly greet you on the occasion of your election to the post of president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

"In you our people respect an outstanding leader of the USSR and a sincere believer in unbreakable Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation. It is our heartfelt wish that you continue to enjoy the best of health and achieve major successes in your many-sided and responsible work to the benefit of the Soviet people and in the interests of our common objectives, socialism and peace."

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Foreign Minsiter Peter Varkonyi sent a telegram of good wishes to Eduard Shevardnadze on his appointment to the post of minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union.

DGB DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH GASPAR, KADAR

Arrives 5 July

LD052234 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 5 (MTI) -- On Friday a delegation from the German Trade Union Federation (DGB), headed by President Ernst Breit, arrived in Budapest. The delegation was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT).

Talks between delegations of SZOT and DGB have begun.

Kadar Receives DGB Chief

LD081916 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 8 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Ernst Breit, president of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB), on Monday in Budapest. Also present at the meeting was Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT).

U.S.-USSR NOV SUMMIT HAILED AS 'GOOD NEWS'

AU081223 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 85 pp 1, 7

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "Hopes and Expectations"]

[Text] The announcement that there will be a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting can be briefly described as good news. After all, there have been no summit talks for 6 years now, talks that were previously a fixed item of the international agenda. The past 6 years have been a period of consistent deterioration in Washington-Moscow relations, the primary feature of this deterioration having been a temporary freeze in negotiations on curbing the increasing armament. The USSR has made many efforts to change this state of affairs, which has cast a shadow on almost all events in the world. It is enough to recall the successive Soviet initiatives aimed at halting the arms race -- above all the missile and nuclear race -- and the present intensive efforts to prevent the transfer of this race from the earth to space. The USSR, for the same reason, joined the Geneva negotiations some months ago, negotiations which, as M. Gorbachev said in Dnepropetrovsk recently, have been stalemated. There are many more subjects for summit talks.

In the present world the USSR and the United States are the two largest powers possessing the mightiest economic and military potentials, and both are linked to many countries through alliances. For this reason Soviet-American relations exert a decisive influence on the nature and lines of political activity in the world, as has been proved in practice by various periods of history since World War II. There was the period of the "cold war" and the period of the past few years, which has not differed much from the "cold war" period. But there were also the seventies, during which the Soviet-American dialogue produced important accords such as SALT I and SALT II and created favorable conditions for the successful CSCE meeting. It also played an improtant role in attempts to reduce tension in various regions of the world, although it did not carry through to the end the planned measures.

Still, there are reasons for hope in connection with the Geneva meeting announced for next November. Presently Soviet-American relations are at an exceptionally low level, and if the two sides have decided that it is necessary to talk at the summit about ways of breaking through the stalemate, their decision amounts to quite a great deal.

GROMYKO SEEN RETAINING MAJOR FOREIGN POLICY ROLE

AU081046 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Jul 85 p 4

[Commentary signed "(K.S.)"]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, elected Presidium chairman by the USSR Supreme Soviet on Tuesday, is one of the most eminent figures in world politics. For almost half a century his life has been devoted to diplomacy and the shaping of international relations. As Soviet ambassador in Washington, participant in the Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam conferences and coauthor of the UN Charter, he made himself known as a firm defender of the Soviet power's raison d'etat. It was the same when Andrey Gromyko became the USSR's first permanent representative at the United Nations.

He led the Soviet Foreign Ministry for over 25 years. What changes have taken place in the political map of the world during this time, and how different the extent and effectiveness of the USSR's diplomacy is today! There has been no shortage of crises, tension, and even conflicts.

Nevertheless, Soviet politics always aimed toward political solutions and toward the kind of activity that permits the achievement of accord and the continuation of dialogue.

When Andrey Gromyko spoke at the UN General Assembly second special session exactly 3 years ago, he presented on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet a unilateral commitment by the USSR that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. His words were greeted with an ovation, as was the motion that other nuclear powers follow in the USSR's footsteps. Just like other Soviet initiatives, this one stemmed from an assessment of world moods and from a conviction that the strength of a good example may achieve much.

Andrey Gromyko enjoys the respect not only of his friends, but also of his opponents and enemies. Henry Kissinger once wrote that one cannot rely on chance or luck during talks with Andrey Gromyko. He demands that his partners be as well prepared for talks as he himself. His capacity for work and exceptional memory are legendary.

Andrey Gromyko is known and valued in Poland. There have been many opportunities, especially in recent years, to convince oneself about the depth of his interest in our country's political problems and in the future of European dialogue on security and cooperation. One may hazard the view that as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Andrey Gromyko will remain one of the chief architects of Soviet foreign policy and, because of the chances presented by direct diplomacy at the highest level, will also have new opportunities to influence the state of thought in the world.

It has been said of Andrey Gromkyo that he is the most mature of diplomats, and at the same time the longest serving foreign minister in the world. One can find his signature beneath dozens of treaties that represent the postwar political achievements of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact member-states. His appointment has met with the approval of all those who do not merely think about war and peace once in a while.

RAKOWSKI ANSWERS SOCIAL, POLITICAL QUESTIONS

LD081804 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Report by Wroclaw correspondent Dariusz Sobiczewski]

[Text] The intelligentsia milieu is discussing the 19th plenum, which was devoted to issues regarding that social stratum. Much is being said about the assumptions of the economic plan for the comming 5-year period and about the Sejm electoral law. A discussion on the long-term party program is taking place within the PZPR.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski answered questions on these issues. He arrived in Wroclaw at the invitation of that city's PZPR voivodship committee. The meeting was also attended by representatives of science, culture, and education. The deputy premier devoted much attention in his answers to issues of science and the law on higher education, pointing to the fact that the government's intention is not to limit the automony of schools of higher education, but to achieve a situation in which colleges will fulfill the purpose originally set for them.

Further questions dealt with cultural exchanges with socialist countries. The deputy primer responded by summing up this group of questions, saying that it might appear that we are still paying for the message the first Solidarity congress sent to the countries of the East, adding that this is not surprising. However, this state of affairs has been undergoing change, and contacts, originally broken off in 1981, are being resumed.

Discussing Premier Jaruzelski's recent meeting with Primate Glemp, Deputy Premier Rakowski stated that it undoubtedly was a constructive meeting. The government is not interested in creating tensions between it and the church.

The subject of scientific exchanges with Western countries was also discussed. Deputy Premier Rakowski emphasized that this exchange shoud be put in a correct perspective. There have been cases when the invited scientists have been selected by Western embassies for political motives.

The Wroclaw milieu of education activists has worked out an analysis of the national education system in which problems that no not contribute to education's development were raised, for example, securing the position and prestige of teachers. Questions on similar subjects concerned the creation of a coherent national education system. Creating such a system, however, requires much expenditure and time, and one should start by improving professional qualifications and teachers' material living standard.

PZPR'S MOKRZYSZCZAK VIEWS PARTY SITUATION

AU021553 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jul 85 p 6

[Text] The recent accountability campaign of the PZPR and the preparations for the forthcoming 10th PZPR Congress were the opportunity for an interview given to Boris Dankov, our RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Warsaw, by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Dankov: Comrade Mokrzyszczak, what can you tell us about the results of the recently concluded campaign?

Mokrzyszczak: The accountability campaign just held is an important event in the life of our party. During the campaign the party organizations analyzed and assessed the results of their past activities and the results of the sociopolitical and professional work accomplished by their members. Particular attention was devoted to how the ideological-political work of the party should be perfected, in order to achieve a remarkable, sizable effect. The accountability campaign was an incentive to further intensifying the work accomplished by the leading links and organizations of the party in implementing the goals and tasks assigned by the Ninth Extraordianry PZPR Congress. The campaign permitted us to widely review the state of the party and the implementation of its goals, as well as to map out future tasks in the ideological, sociopolitical, and economic sphere. The campaign enabled us, along with assessing the achievements, to analyze the shortcomings and mistakes committed, and to understand the obstacles and barriers that are obstructing our activities and restricting their efficiency.

The meetings and conferences confirmed that the party organizations have restored their ability to act. Inner party discipline and the sense of responsibility of party members have improved concerning the implementation of duties stemming from the regulations and concerning the adoption of decisions. Now that the party committees and party organizations are implementing their leading functions with greater skill and efficiency, the political and socioprofessional activities of the collectives have improved as well. The atmosphere of the recent discussions was critical, but constructive. It was inspired by a great sense of responsibility and maturity.

Dankov: How can you describe the characteristic traits of the organizational and ideological state of the PZPR at this stage of development?

Mokrzyszczak: Taking into consideration the campaign that just ended, as well as the people's councils elections of last year, and several other important political events, we can say with absolute conviction that the party has strengthened in its organizational aspects and has achieved efficient results, and that the general ability of the committees, the organizations, and the individual party members to act has increased.

The PZPR is stronger today. In conformity with the line of the ninth congress, the Leninist norms and principles of action have been restored and we are applying a Leninist style of work. To put it in general terms, the party has restored its Marxist-Leninist character.

This innovation symbolizes the deep meaning of the positive changes that have occurred in recent years within the PZPR. These changes, however, can be described most briefly and most exhaustively, at the same time, in terms of socialist innovation.

New people have joined the party and the number of newly recruited members is increasing from day to day. Among them there are mostly young people, above all workers. This phenomenon, of course, can be evaluated as positive. It testifies to the deep process of restoring public confidence in the party that had been lost a few years ago, as well as its increased prestige.

Today we are less numerous than in 1980, but in exchange for this we are more flexible, more experienced, and more united. We are now capable of better organizing daily party work, as well as the political struggle against the enemies of socialism.

Dankov: To what extent have the shortcomings of the past been overcome? What are the most difficult problems facing the Polish communists at this stage of development?

Mokrzyszczak: At the ninth congress we accomplished important work in a comprehensive and thorough evaluation of the past. In connection with numerous spheres of sociopolitical life, this evaluation consisted of unusually sharp and critical remarks. However, it is also true that not everything accomplished under the PZPR leadership was wrong and demanded drastic, decisive changes. We tried to look objectively at the past. We accurately described the shortcomings, pointing out their sources and causes. At the same time we adopted the line of socialist innovation, which can be summed up in the following main tasks: the democratization of inner party life; close links between the party and workers class, and implementation of the vital aspirations of this class; a return to the principles of Leninism; full application of the principles of socialist social justice; and increased social activities in solving the problems connected with the country's rescue from its difficulties. We are consistently implementing this line of policy. Therefore, I can state that the mistakes of the past in our sociopolitical life have been overcome. We learned the necessary lessons and acquired the necessary experience from them, which contributes to the improvement of style and party work, in the purpose of more fully linking the goals and tasks of the party to the needs of the country and people.

This does not mean that everything is going well. We are by no means indulging in complacency and self-satisfaction. On the contrary, we are aware of our shortcomings and this awareness is an incentive for even more energetic and consistent actions. We are pointing out, for example, the discrepancies in the level and style of work of the party organizations, and in the work of the party members and candidate-members. It is necessary to eliminate these discrepancies by trying to achieve the most outstanding standards.

We are not satisfied with the results of party work.

I am convinced that most PZPR organizations have the opportunities to improve this work, especially concerning the implementation of party decisions. The young people are not sufficiently active in all party organizations. This is a shortcoming that should be promptly eliminated. We are aware of the fact that within due time the young generation will take over from us the responsibility for future development of the country.

The results of ideological party work are not always sufficient for the efforts invested in them. This is why we are trying to improve political training and self-education.

Dankov: How would you describe the most important tasks facing the PZPR today?

Mokrzyszczak: We are facing a great number of tasks. Today we are dealing with the following, major tasks: further consolidation of the party and perfection of its leading and guiding role in society; comprehensive implementation of the decisions adopted at the ninth congress; consolidation of the vanguard role of the workers class and the strengthening of our party's character as a workers party; implementation of the decisions adopted by the PZPR in the ideological sphere that were described at the 12th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, particularly concerning improvement of the standards of Marxist-Leninist training and expansion of the party's ideological impact upon nonparty people, as well as in connection with overcoming the influence of the political enemy.

The impact of the party upon the economic sphere is of particular importance in the stage of overcoming difficulties. We have devoted three plenary sessions of the PZPR Central Committee to this subject. These questions were also discussed at the recent national conference of the party-economic aktiv in Poznan.

Dankov: When is the 10th PZPR Congress scheduled to take place?

Mokrzyszczak: In conformity with our party's statute, the 10th PZPR Congress will be held during the second quarter of 1986. The exact date has not yet been established.

The congress will evaluate the party's activities during the period under review by devoting particular attention to implementation of the decisions adopted at the ninth congress and the decisions adopted at the plenums that followed this congress. Elaboration of the PZPR long-term program will play an important role in the debates.

I would like to close this interview by expressing gratitude to the Bulgarian Communists for the support they have accorded us and are still rendering us in a period of difficulties for our party and our entire people. We are convinced that the internationalist relations that exist between our two countries will be even further strengthened and consolidated in the future.

ABRIDGED PRON ELECTION DECLARATION PUBLISHED

LD012223 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 1 Jul 85

["PRON Election Declaration (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 1 -- On October 13, 1985, we shall elect deputies to the Sejm (parliament) of the Polish People's Republic. We shall elect those who, on our behalf, will constitute the highest body of the authorities and decide about issues of greatest significance for the people and the state.

The time of the most acute conflicts is over. However, still quite a deal of resentment and indecision remains in the social consciousness. Today, one must rise above them, agree on issues of supreme significance for Poland, and concentrate on a full introduction into life of the principles of the socialist renewal.

We are for:

- efficient filling of the leading role of the working class in society, deepening the worker-peasant alliance, enriching the participation and active co-operation of intelligentsia and all the working people.

- consolidation of the state, expansion and improvement of democratic methods of exercising power, securing efficient operation for state and self-government institutions.

- general and principled application of already fixed principles of the cadre policy which should take into account nobody else but the best candidates.

- modernizing the national economy, and especially decisive speeding up of scientific and technological progress.

- modelling responsible, active and creative civic attitudes of care for Poland's good name and the dignity of our nation and state.

- creating ever better conditions for a comprehensive cultural and intellectual development of individuals and a general access to culture.

- promoting sensitivity to the good of the family and the up-bringing of the young generation, care for the moral image of society, for the culture of mutual relations between people, mutual friendliness and hekp shown always and everywhere.

- being guided by the principle that law is equal for everyone, requiring the observance of principles, norms and regulations binding within the state by every citizen to the same extent, guaranteeing the sense of personal security for everyone.

We are against:

- attempts to weaken the state, every act of anarchy and lawlessness, and violations of the rule of law and public order by anybody.

- bureaucracy, fossilization, and soullessness, disregard for others' opinions, abuse of posts, cases of haughtiness and arrogance.

- laziness and low work discipline, mismanagement and extravagance, defective production and waste.

- parasitism and theft, cliques and bribery , cunning and favouritism.

- pursuing one's private interests and exploitation, black market profiteering and every unjustified income which does not follow honest, productive and socially esteemed work.

- degradation and deformations of the natural environment, tolerance for dirt and disorder, disregard for labour sanitary, hygenic and safety requirements.

- scourges of alcoholism and drug addiction which result in dangerous moral, health and social consequences.

We do not start anew. Over the forty years of People's Poland Poland became an industrialized, urbanized, and maritime country. The western and northern territories were regained and managed. Revolutionary reforms and socialist transformations freed society from social injustice, unemployment and illiteracy. Ours is an educated nation capable of fruitful efforts. We have clearly shortened the distance which separates us from the advanced countries.

The potential of population, raw materials and industry, accompanied by the geographical situation and military-defensive abilities of Poland are of not a small significance in the balance of peace forces. They form a significant link of equilibrium and an important factor of European security. Poles' patriotism, economic stability, internal order and agreement, ties with the socialist community states constitute a great trump card in the strengthening of the international position of our country.

The alliance of the leading political force -- the Polish United Workers' Party with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, and cooperation with associations of lay Catholics and other Christians are reflected in the coalition manner of exercising state power. Public and political activity of non-party members is on the increase and their participation in the public life is ever greater.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) develops. It continues and enriches the best traditions of cooperation between party and non-party members, believers and non-believers, people of different social circles, generations and trades. It creates a broad plane for discussion and cooperation for all those who recognize constitutional principles of the political system of the Polish People's Republic.

Trade unions and farmers' socio-occupational organizations get strengthened and protect broadly understood interests of the working people. Youth unions, women's organizations, war veterans' organizations, associations and other social organizations develop their functions.

Citizens' election rights have been expanded. People's councils and local self-governments have gained considerably greater powers. Self-government of different social and labour groups has developed. The practice of consultations adds to taking up proper decisions and their better understanding by society.

The good of the homeland is the superior goal. Let the cooperation between citizens of various outlooks, the state and the Catholic Church along with churches and communities of other denominations serve fruitfully this cause. It is an important element of the national agreement and an expression of the stable principles of the denominational policy. It enriches national moral, social, and material values.

Let us take care of the stability and attributes of the Polish family home -- the basic educational and integrating social cell. Let us create more and more favourable conditions for Polish women so that they could fully realize their mission [words indistinct], get satisfaction in professional careers and public life. Let us provide children with continually better health protection and comprehensive development.

Poland, as a member of the socialist community, is among friendly states and nations. Safe borders and favourable economic ties are guaranteed by the alliances with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, participation in the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The alliances passed the test of hard times. We got convinced who the stable and reliable partners are, who helped and continues to help us in overcoming difficulties.

We must counteract attempts at exploiting Poland and Poles for the policy of confrontation that endangers the world peace. We have not and will not give in to imperialistic pressures. We are a sovereign state, we settle our issues according to the interests of the socialist Poland.

We firmly rebuff the arms race and any attempts at our lands. We cooperate with forces of peace and development. We want to live in friendship with all nations.

No more isolation. No more weakness. No more horrible war experiences. Let us remind of the current meaning of this warning today, in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over the German fascism.

One cannot forget or underestimate the comprehensive achievement resulting from work of many generations. On this basis, we build the greatness of Poland which is justly governed, laborious, and affluent owing to labour, impressing with achievements of science and culture, throbbing with abundant social life. Poland which is ready to defence herself, with the People's Army on the guard. The independent, strong, and secure Poland.

In 1990, we will number nearly 39 millions. We must work and manage to continuously multiply the national income -- the basis of our welfare and development, the sole source of improvement of the nation's standard of living, the indicator of Poland's noble place on the world forum.

An honest and competent work is our highest duty, a great reserve, simply a matter of honour. Even minutes count, when wasted in thousands of posts they result in enormous, irreparable losses.

No more living beyond our means, living on credits. No more illusions and groundless promises.

In the forthcoming elections, we will voice for the Sejm of the 9th term that is directed by the guideline of balanced social and economic development, implements a policy that ever better satisfies material and cultural demands of our nation.

To this end it is necessary to:

- persistently implement the economic reform.

- improve labour productivity and quality and appropriate payment for it -- for higher and better results let us pay considerably more, for lower and worse considerably less.

- release initiative and enterprise of crews, workers' self-governments and managerial staff.

- further systematically curb inflation which strikes at the society's standard of living.

- quicker solve the housing problem through improvement in organization of construction and repair works, increase in production of indispensable materials, application of more favourable technologies, better utilization of the production potential, the maintenance of the existing buildings in good condition and fuel use of initiatives of cooperative, factory level and individual housing.

- support the development of services and small scale production in every sector, pursue a stable and approved by the society policy towards the private sector.

- develop the network and outfit of social, health service, educational, cultural, postal and communications and municipal service facilities.

- strengthen the protection of the economically weakest groups of society.

- increase care over the country's nature, and restore balance between the development of the economy and the state of the enviroment and the exploitation of natural resources.

- consolidate the economic ties with CMEA states and increase the benefits ensuing from the international division of labour.

- intensify our economy's exporting capabilities.

- gradually solve the state's debt problem.

We want to permanently solve the nation's food problem.

We are able to produce enough food to meet the nation's demand, let us make all efforts in order to reach food self-sufficincy by the year 1990.

We must:

- pursue a stable agricultural policy, display care for the development of family, state and cooperative farms on equal terms and for the profitability of agricultural production.

- modernize agriculture, industry and agricultural and food processing, develop the storage potential for agricultural produce, improve the deliveries of machines, tools, spare parts, fertilizers, pesticides and water to rural areas.

We expect that the Sejm of the 9th term will tackle the great problems of education.

In solving these tasks we pin considerable hopes on the initiated by PRON national action for school supported by the society.

We come out in favour of that Sejm of the 9th term make every effort to promote development of Polish science and technology. We have to vigorously tackle the great challenges of contemporary times -- technological, power, ecological and demographic.

Poland's intellectual vanquard represents world level. This position should be expanded and strengthened. We need more confidence in the capabilities, talents and skills of our nation. While taking advantage of achievements of others, let us first of all stake on the Polish scientific and technical thought. Let us stimulate and appropriately highly award, financially and morally, authentic scientific output, inventiveness and rationalization. Let us promote high quality, innovations and initiatives in production and in organization. Let us lead Poland into the 21st century as an energetic and modern country.

We recognize and respect multiplicity of views, methods and styles in science, culture, art and social activities if they serve well the interests of the nation and the socialist state. We wish that the Sejm of the 9th term be the animator of intentions supporting the development of national culture and the dissemination of its values in Poland and abroad, that it shows vivid care for the nation's material and intellectual heritage.

Participation in the elections is the confirmation of one's role of a host of his (her) own country. Let us massively avail ourselves of this right.

Let us go to the ballot-boxes to confirm the most correct road into the future of our socialist motherland -- Poland.

Signed: The National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

POREBSKI RECEIVES SEIBT-LED GDR DELEGATION

LD051926 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] A delegation of the SED Central Auditing Commission, led by its chairman, Kurt Seibt, has concluded its visit in Poland. The delegation was received by Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who briefed his guests on problems and tasks facing the PZPR and ways of resolving them.

Experiences were exchanged with the chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the PZPR, Kazimierz Morawski, and with other members of the commission's leadership. Both sides pointed out the need for consolidating party ranks based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The delegation of the SED also provided information about its own experiences.

The meeting was attended by GDR Ambassador to Poland Horst Neubauer.

SINDERMANN, JABLONSKI AT YOUTH ACCORD SIGNING

LD062117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Zgorzelec, 6 Jul (ADN) -- An agreement on cooperation between the GDR youth organization FDJ and the Polish socialist associations of youth and students for 1986-90 was signed in Zgorzelec this afternoon. Representatives of the youth organizations of the GDR and PPR signed the document in the Dom Kultury, where the historic agreement on the Oder-Neisse peace border was concluded 35 years ago. Present at the signing were Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, as well as other personalities from both countries.

The agreement proclaims the determination to do everything for the further consolidation of friendship and the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two fraternal contries under the leadership of the SED and the PZPR. The forthcoming Days of Friendship between the youth of the GDR and Poland, which will take place in the GDR, are mentioned as a highlight of this. The yough organizations intend to continue to support the development of holiday exchanges between children and young people from both countries.

ARMY PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION VIEWS TASKS

AU021556 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Colonel Andrze J Monastyrski report: "Party Control Commission of the Polish Armed Forces in Session"]

[Excerpts] The main subjects of the plenum of the party Control Commission of the Polish Armed Forces were its educational and controlling influence on the committed ideomoral attitudes of party members and its tasks resulting from the 20th Central Committee Plenum.

The plenum, which was chaired by Colonel Stefen Rutkowski, chairman of the party Control Commission, was attended by General of Brigade Tadeusz Kojder, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, and by Comrade Jan Sarnowski, representative of the PZPR Central Control Commission.

The plenum noted that one yardstick of the effectiveness of the party's political activities is the increased number of people in its ranks. The Polish Armed Forces continue to devote much attention to this issue, and, as a result, party ranks increased over 50 percent in 1984 compared to 1983. However, some primary party organizations did not admit even a single person into their ranks, although they enjoyed every opportunity to do so. The party control commissions in tactical formations should devote more attention to such party organizations.

It still happens that, having completed their natinal service, some PZPR candidates fail to report to party organizations in their places of work, which shows that the work with party candidates and young party members in individual primary party organizations is weak. That is why it is urgently necessary for the party Control Commission at all levels to support party cells and organizations in their efforts to improve ideoeducational activities.

Military discipline continues to be violated, training and educational processes to be badly organized, and the management of military property to be improperly administered. We must be even more energetic in countering these features by taking preventive measures and by requiring party comrades to account for their activities and attitudes. We should do this especially when such features are caused by alcohol. Primary party organizations and PZPR committees must deal with such cases most resolutely and must subject them to internal judical decisions. Primary party organizations play a dominant role in eliminating the negative behavior of PZPR members and candidates.

The condition of international relations requires in-depth attention and care. Although the general situation is satisfactory, irregularities continue to be disclosed in this regard.

One of the important party tasks is to foster materialistic ideology, and most primary party organizatins have considerable achievements in this respect. Party training that is well organized and of a high standard helps develop lay attitudes, but, as the plenum of the party Control Commission indicated, more attention should be devoted to ideological problems within the party because wherever party influence recedes, the adversary tries to fill the void with his ideology. Greater efforts should be made in propagating lay customs and ceremonies. The rich experience of many primary party organizatins in this regard should be propagated and exploited on a larger scale. Party aktivs, unit commanders, and the entire military community should show greater commitment and courage in eliminating the ossified mental stereotypes and manners.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI RECEIVE UN'S WYZNER

LD032047 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Eugeniusz Wyzner, UN assistant secretary general. Ambassador Wyzner was also received by Henryk Jablonski.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL, DELEGATION VISIT EGYPT

AU071718 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1602 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES 07/07/1985 -- Messages were exchanged in Cairo between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and President Husni Mubarak of Egypt.

President Husni Mubarak highlighted the initiatives and efforts made by President Nicolae Ceausescu for the political, negotiated settlement of the conflict in the Middle East, for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that area.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt by Lina Ciobanu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR], who, at hand of a trade union delegation, is paying a working visit for an exchange of experience to Egypt. During the talk conducted on the occasion, the fine relations of productive cooperation between Romania and Egypt, between trade unions in the two countries included, were brought to the fore and the wish was expressed to develop and expand those links in the interest of the working people, of the Romanian and Egyptian peoples.

During her visit to Cairo, Lina Ciobanu was also received by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The GTUCR delegation also conducted talks with the delegation of the Egyptian Trade Union Federation led by Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, president of the federation. Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the fine ties between the trade unions in the two countries, just as their determination to develop them further.

DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY NOTED

AU081645 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1433 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/7/1985 -- On Sunday, July 7, Romania celebrated "The Day of the Machine Builders", an opportunity for the collectivities working in this economic branch to draw up a balance-sheet of their activity. It shows that Romania has a modern machine-building industry that manufactures a wide range of high-tech, competitive products, many of which are turned out on a par with the latest technologies worldwide. Posting, over the last few years, annual rates of growth of 13.4 per cent on an average, that is, outdistancing by 1.3 times the Romanian industry's overall growth rate, and turning to account significant funds (one-fourth of the total industrial investment funds), at present, machine building turns out nearly 90 per cent of the installations, equipment, machinery and tools required for the country's investment programme. In several areas (railway and automotive equipment, oil installations and equipment, tractors, and farm machinery, cutting machine-tools, a.o.) the home requirements are almost met by autochthonous production. At present, efforts and preoccupations are channelled toward the creation and development of the facilities needed for the realization of the national programmes (in the field of energy, raw materials, a.o.). The above balance-sheet provides data attesting to the fact that, in 1984 alone, well over 3,450 new installations, equipment, machinery and outfit boasting high performance standards were assimilated and put to production.

Machine building currently turns out about 30 per cent of this country's industrial output, its share of the country's balance of trade standing at nearly one-third. The structural changes wrought over the last few years in the branch have been behind the growth and modernization of high-tech subbranches, such as electronics and electrical engineering, fine mechanics and optics, metal cutting machine-tools and computer technology.

JARUZELSKI CONTINUES VISIT, MEETS WITH LEADERS

Talks Held With Zarkovic

LD081732 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has held talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, who arrived in the SFRY today on a visit at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC].

The talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of openness, mutual respect, and understanding that traditionally characterizes relations between the LCY and PZPR, were attended on the LCY side by Dobrivoje Vidid and Dr Dusan Dragosavac, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, exeucutive sectetary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Boris Milosevic, head of the sector for international cooperation of the LCY Central Committee's specialized services; and Milovoje Maksic, SFRY ambassador to the PPR. They were attended on the PZPR side by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, director of the Chancery of the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee; Janusz Lewandowski, deputy head of the International Department of the PZPR Central Committee; and Wiktor Kinecki, PPR ambassador to the SFRY.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the development of the traditionally good and friendly relations between the LCY and the PZPR and the two countries, and expressed readiness to continue to promote them. Particular stress was placed on the important role played in the development of relations between the LCY and the PZPR and the two countries by the practice of regular exchanges of views and substantive political dialogue at the highest and other levels. Readiness was expressed on both sides to continue with this useful practice. Both sides expressed interest in expanding contacts between the SAWPY and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], the trade unions, veterans, youth, and other social organizations of the two countries.

On this occasion it was also noted that the differences in the standpoints on certain issues which are the result of the individual paths of socialist development and different international positions of the two countries are not an obstacle to the promotion of friendly relations and equal cooperation which develops on the principles of sovereign independence, noninterference, mutual respect, and respect for the right of every nation to choose for itself the paths of its development.

Vidoje Zarkovic and Wojciech Jaruzelski exchanged information on the activity of the LCY and PZPR at the internal level. Zarkovic talked about the results of the general debate held in the LCY and among our public in connection with the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee on the realization of the leading role of the LCY in our society and preparations for the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress on the basis of the platform which is soon to be adopted by the LCY Central Committee. He pointed in particular to the basic directions of the LCY's action and other subjective socialist forces in realizing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and achieving a more successful functioning of the political system of socialist self-management.

Jaruzelski talked about the activity of the PZPR in implementing the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress and the line of socialist renewal and national consensus and, on the basis of this, the gathering of all socialist and progressive forces in the PPR in solving the current tasks in overcoming the consequences of the social and economic crisis at the start of the eighties.

He pointed to the results achieved in the social and economic sphere and the efforts which the PZPR, PRON, organs of self-management, and trade union organizations are making in implementing the economic reform and in solving other current problems of political and economic development. He also stressed the tasks which are being placed before the PZPR in preparing the 10th congress and working out a proposed new program for the party, and on the political activity in the preparations for this October's Sejm elections.

Views were exchanged on the international situation, with concern being expressed over the accumulated international problems which are threatening peace and security in the world. The assessment was made that in a situation where the arms race is intensifying, the old crisis spots are not being eliminated and new ones are opening up, and the unequal economic relations and crisis phenomena in the world are continuing and deepening, it is particularly important for all countries, all peace-loving democratic and progressive forces, to involve themselves in the renewal of the process of relaxing international tension, overcoming the negative trends, and solving urgent international problems. In this connection, Zarkovic stressed the continuing role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation, and the construction of a new international economic order.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee also exchanged views on the state of affairs, current trends, and relations in the workers and other progressive movements in the world. It was stressed that despite numerous problems facing them in the complex economic conditions, exacerbation of international relations, and the strengthening of anticommunism and other right-wing ideologies, the progressive forces in the world are achieving important results in the struggle for social transformations and for socialism as a world process to conquer new positions.

In this context, Zarkovic pointed to the differences in paths and forms of the struggle for socialism, stressing that the paths of socialist construction are also becoming increasingly diverse and rich, in accordance with the historic development and social, national, and political peculiarities of individual countries, which is a great gain for the modern workers and other progressive movements.

Stress was also placed on the significance of the well-known democratic principles in relations between workers and other progressive parties and movements in the world as the only acceptable foundations for the development of equitable cooperation in the interests of peace, social progress, and socialism.

Zarkovic and Jaruzelski also exchanged information on the international activity of the LCY and PZPR.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, invited Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to visit Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Zarkovic Hosts Dinner

LD082202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1836 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

Apart from the two delegations' members taking part in the talks, the dinner was also attended by Dimce Belovski, LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary; Mitja Ribicic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member; and other Yugoslav leaders. During the dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the host and his guest proposed toasts.

Greeting Wojciech Jaruzelski and the delegation members on behalf of the LCY, Vidoje Zarkovic said in his toast:

"You are not visiting our country for the first time, and I am certain that in the same way we can see it in your country, you can see for yourself the deep affection and friendship which the Yugoslav nations and nationalities feel for the people of Poland.

The efforts to implement the line of the ninth PZPR Congress, the policy for socialist renewal and consensus, are being followed with exceptional attention and understanding in the LCY. A stable and prosperous socialist PPR and the comprehensive progress of the friendly Polish people represent an important factor of peace and constructive cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. We have always proceeded from the conviction that it is every party and people's inalienable right to make independent decisions regarding the directions and forms of their own country's social development. History shows that socialist thought and practice have developed in several directions. The abundant diversity of the roads to socialism is a fact of the contemporary world and represents one of socialism's basic characteristics as a world process. I want to stress in this connection that we highly value your strivings and efforts to achieve the type of socialist, democratic social relations that correspond to the historical interests of the Polish working class and people without outside interference and on the basis of your country's actual conditions.

We are happy to be able to tell you this, Comrade Jaruzelski, because your work and personal contribution are most closely linked with the efforts to achieve these aspirations and with the deep social processes in your country. Our relations are based on well-known mutually endorsed principles on the firm foundations of equality and mutual respect. It is the consistent adherence to the principled foundations of our mutual relations that has made their successful development possible. We are permanently interested in the development of Yugoslav-Polish relations upon these foundations and convinced that this is in the interests of both countries' peoples and in the broader interests of peace, equitable international cooperation, and socialism in the world. We want the cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR to continue and be promoted in a comprehensive way. Differences of views over individual questions, which are a reflection of our own ways of socialist development and the differences between the two countries' international positions, are not an obstacle to the development of our cooperation and cannot be one if they are mutually respected. Moreover, they prompt us to conduct a creative and open mutual exchange of views and enrich our own experiences in this way. This type of exchange of views has marked all of our political meetings in the past and this is also the way we view this visit and the way we view LCY-PZPR cooperation as a whole.

We remember with gratitude your presence at the last farewell with Tito. I believe that on this occasion, the first time among us in 5 years, you will observe the continuity of the gains and visions created in our society in Tito's time. The brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, socialist self-management, an independent and nonaligned foreign policy, all of which followed from our socialist revolution, are the lasting and irreplaceable orientations of our society's development that express our people and every working man's historic aspirations to be the masters of their own fate. These orientations enjoy the full support of the communists, working class, all nations and nationalities of the SFRY.

Today, at the time of our common jubilees, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism to which our countries' peoples made such great sacrifices and such a great contribution, when we look at the path we have taken in socialist development, we assess that our society has achieved results of historic importance. Its material base has been strongly developed, a great cultural upsurge has been achieved, the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management has been consolidated, and our country's stable position in the world has been built up.

Faced with domestic economic difficulties over the last few years, the LCY, the working class and working people of the SFRY, relying on their own resources and critically reviewing their practice, are making great efforts to ensure long-term stable socio-economic development. We have a program on the basis of which we must achieve this. It is not merely aimed at overcoming the current economic difficulties; rather, this is a program of qualitative changes in our economy's existing structure and in social relations. The social essence and goals of the efforts which we are making towards realizing this program include the further development of the system of socialist self-management, the strengthening of the working man's position in society, and the strengthening of our socialist community's cohesion on that basis.

The present international situation is exceptionally serious and complex. The unbridled arms race is not only posing an increasingly dangerous threat of destruction on a global scale, but also causing diverse and extremely harmful economic, social, and political consequences in the world. The traditional system of international economic relations is constantly deepening the gulf between the developed and the undeveloped, leading to the creation of new forms and areas of dependence and exploitative relationships, and is a constant source of international upheavals and conflicts. Many crisis spots and conflicts also threaten world peace.

Our starting point is that this situation can only be altered through persistent activity by the progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces throughout the world, aimed at ensuring peace and solving the accumulated world problems. The tasks of ensuring a stable peace, disarmament, the construction of a new international economic order, and the removal of crisis and war hot spots, are everyone's concern.

In our talks we noted that the LCY and PZPR are involved in the struggle for these goals each in their own way and regardless of our countries' international positions. The LCY and our country are very active in their overall international activity in searching for paths to relax international tension and develop cooperation among peoples, and to fight for the principles of active peaceful coexistence in order that they experience their complete affirmation in relations among all countries. The LCY calls for changes in the modern world's economic and political system that will contribute to the strengthening of the economic and political independence and equality of peoples, and create the conditions for essential changes in the system of international relations among peoples.

In our view, the role of the nonaligned policy has become an exceptionally important factor in the modern world's progressive development.

The LCY believes that progressive parties and movements have a great role and responsibility in the struggle for peace, security, and development, for cooperation among countries and peoples, and for the progressive alteration of international political and economic relations.

The struggle for these goals is the more successful the more relations within the world's workers' and communist movement, and relations among all progressive, democratic forces are consistently based upon the principles of sovereign independence and self-reliance, equality, noninterference, the responsibility of each party to its own working class and peoples, and mutual respect for different interests, conceptions, and standpoints. These principles have proven to be the irreplaceable foundation of cooperation and solidarity among all progressive forces, which is one of the essential factors in modern international relations as a whole. On these foundations, and proceeding from the conviction that the front of the struggle for peace and social progress should constantly be expanded, the LCY conducts a policy of developing all-round cooperation with progressive parties and movements throughout the world.

In conclusion, I once again express satisfaction at your visit and the substantive and friendly talks which we have had. We are convinced that your visit will be an important stimulus for the development of LCY-PZPR cooperation, and to the further promotion of our mutual understanding and Yugoslav-Polish relations in general."

Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed thanks for the warm hospitality and then said:

"The Poles and Yugoslavs have known each other for a long time and have mutual respect and affection. A contribution to this was made by the long, heroic struggle for national and social liberation, and particularly the fierce struggle against fascism during World War II. We are linked today by the construction and strengthening of socialism. This is a good foundation for mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation. Approximately 30 years ago Vladislav Gomulka and Josip Broz Tito said the following important words in a joint Polish-Yugoslav declaration: ...The development of the two countries' all-round cooperation will serve the further coming-together and brotherhood of the Polish people and the nations of the SFRY in the socialist construction of our countries, the strengthening of cooperation among socialist countries, and the strengthening of the progressive world forces.

Life has fully confirmed the correctness and lasting relevance of that promise. The fraternal link has withstood the tribulations of time. I am convinced that it will continue to strengthen. We want this visit to contribute, through new stimuli, to the overall development of Polish-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation.

Comrades, a new chapter began in the 1,000-year history of Poland 4 decades ago. Solutions to basic dilemmas were arrived at: The independence of the state and security of its just borders were permanently guaranteed and a revolutionary change was simultaneously carried out in the social order. The general progress of our country's working class and working people in terms of material welfare, civilization, and culture comprise the essence of People's Poland's historic, undeniable gains.

Nevertheless, this period has not been without clashes. We have had periods of failure. It has been particularly difficult in recent years.

The PZPR carried out a profound analysis at its ninth congress and critically assessed the mistakes made. It creatively outlined a program of socialist renewal and broad reforms and is consistently pressing for their implementation.

The essence of our difficulties can only be fully understood if the logic of the class struggle on a national and international scale is taken into account.

The counterrevolutionary forces, inspired and firmly supported by imperialism, attempted from 1980 to 1983 to manipulate the bad feeling within society to paralyze the national economy and bring down the socialist state. The attack against socialist Poland in the next phase took the form of unjustified restrictions, discrimination, and attempts at political isolation.

This is a lesson that proves that the world bourgeoisie does not shrink from using blackmail and pressures to exploit internal disorder, economic difficulties, and the weakening of the party. Lofty declarations of noninterference are then cast aside.

At the same time, in light of the Polish experience, true friendship and international solidarity have again shown their inestimable value. We met with the fraternal support of the USSR and the other socialist states in our most difficult period. We value the SFRY's friendly stand, which recognized and supported our inviolable right to solve internal problems on the basis of our own decisions and own resources. We also greeted with pleasure the full understanding of a large part of the nonaligned and neutral countries.

The greatest danger to the PPR is over now. We have drawn our conclusions from our great tribulations. We are building the vision of the PRR by using the treasury of the universal laws of building socialism, as well as our own experiences and solutions, shaped by history and proved in our time.

We will continue along the road mapped by the ninth congress. We are consolidating the power of the socialist state, strengthening ties with the working class and working people, and developing socialist democracy, various forms of self-management, and an economic reform, an independent trade union movement, and a system of social consultations. We are increasing the importance of the PRON in the PPR's political and social system.

Great and difficult tasks lie ahead. We understand our historical responsibility before the PPR's working class, before the whole people, and are simultaneously taking into account the views held by the international communist and workers' movement in its present complex entirety.

Our party knows how to implement these tasks. The party will present a new program regarding socialist Poland's comprehensive consolidation at the forthcoming 10th congress. Its prospects reach into the next century.

Comrades, we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism this year. The decisive role in the victory belongs to the USSR. The heroic peoples of Poland and Yugoslavia contributed in a significant manner to the Third Reich's defeat. We are very cognizant of the celebrated glorious partisan epic, of the Yugoslav peoples' persistent and self-sacrificing struggle. There were Poles, too, who took part in it. We are grateful to you for remembering in a heartfelt way the blood they shed.

The memory of those terrible years is indelible. That is why we condemn the forces of nationalism and revanchism today that wish to dispute the results of World War II while ignoring the lessons of the recent past.

We live in a complex international situation that is full of danger. The imperialists are striving to achieve their anticommunist goals and are forging ahead with the arms race. They increasingly resort to various forms of interference.

The abandonment of detente has deeply disturbed the process of peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders. It has thrown a large shadow over the whole of international relations. This compels us to be vigilant and cautious.

The Warsaw Pact member-countries recognized the need in such a situation during their recent session in the Polish state's capital to extend the validity of their treaty, which is socialism's basic defense force. The existence of the military blocs is not our invention or our goal. We have once more confirmed our readiness to disband the Warsaw Pact along with NATO's disbandment, and until this has been done, Poland will continue to contribute to the consolidation of the socialist defense alliance.

The advocates of the policy of confrontation are also striving to reduce the Nonaligned Movement's role and are attempting to push it to the sidelines. This movement, in the creation and development of which the SFRY and its great leader, Josip Broz Tito, played so prominent a role, stemmed from nations' anti-imperialist and anticolonial struggle. We respect and value its achievements. It represents a significant factor for the consolidation of world peace. We advocate full respect for the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, the partnerlike equality of all states, and solving problems in accordance with national interests. We believe there remains a chance for a return to realism and prospects for overcoming the arms race. We support the numerous Soviet peace initiatives. We welcome the announced meeting between the leaders of the USSR and United States and want the hopes which peoples have in this connection to be realized. We see a broad area of cooperation between the PPR and the SFRY in the struggle for peace and a return to the policy of detente. We talked about this during today's meeting.

Esteemed Comrade Zarkovic, dear Yugoslav comrades and friends, the forces of peace in the world are the stronger the more united they are in matters of principle. Particular importance is assumed by mutual understanding and trust within the context of the international communist and workers movement, friendly relations and cooperation among the socialist states and the states of socialist orientation.

We Poles share your satisfaction over the undeniable achievements of the peoples comprising the socialist federation and over the historic progress in socialist construction which has been carried out under the LCY's leadership. We are convinced that the problems appearing on your path of development will also be successfully solved.

We view the progress of the present meeting with satisfaction. We are convinced that the present talks will contribute to further progress in our parties and countries' friendly relations. We have already accomplished much. Nevertheless, we expect that economic and political relations will constantly develop, contacts between social and youth organizations expand, and cultural and scientific exchanges deepen. This will bring our peoples even closer together and contribute to the strengthening of the forces of peace, progress, and socialism."

UN SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed in Ljubljana

LD061122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Ljubljana, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, today arrived in Ljubljana for an official visit to the SFRY.

At Ljubljana airport the UN secretary general was welcomed by Janez Stanovnik, member of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia, and other officials.

During his 2-day visit to Slovenia, Perez de Cuellar will tour Bled and Slovenj Gradec. He is expected to have meetings with the republic's leadership.

On 8 July the UN secretary general will be in Belgrade, where he is expected to have talks with his host Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Meets With Dizdarevic

LD081627 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the center of attention in the meeting between Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar was the present international political and economic situation that is encumbered by crises and difficulties. The exchange of views, which proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship, was also devoted to the present activity of the world organization, which this year celebrates an important jubilee -- its 40 anniversary.

Both sides particularly stressed the need for the realization of wider international activity by small and medium-sized countries in addition to the dialogue between the great powers.

It was stated during the meeting that the arrival of a large number of heads of state and government was expected at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly in New York. This would open up possibilities for making new efforts in resolving many issues facing the world today.

It is significant that at this meeting the head of Yugoslav diplomacy and the leader of the world organization also dealt with the possibility of the forthcoming jubilee UN General Assembly session adopting a document that would contribute to efforts to improve general international circumstances and strengthen peace, security, and cooperation. This was all the more important as the session in New York is to be attended by a large number of prominent statesmen from UN member-countries.

Today's conversation also included an examination of the comtemporary economic problems facing both industrially developed countries and developing countries. Both sides stressed that the idea of a constant North-South dialogue should not be abandoned as this is the only way which ensures the interests of both the developed countries and the developing countries. In this connection Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar pointed to the need for talks which should enable a solution of the question of North-South relations and stimulate a more integral development of the world.

The conversation also included an exchange of views on the present situation in southern Africa and especially Namibia. At issue here is a very acute problem that faces not only Africa but the entire world community. In this connection the dangers that are contained in the development of circumstances in Namibia and southern Africa were pointed out. The situation in Cyprus and the initiatives by Perez de Cuellar to solve this problem were also discussed.

The meeting between Dizdarevic and De Cuellar was also used to brief the UN secretary general on the preparations and activities of the nonaligned countries prior to the ministerial meeting in Luanda.

Also taking part in the talks were, on the Yugoslav side: Zivojin Jazic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ignac Golob, permanent SFRY representative to the United Nations; Nikola Cicanovic, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and others. Taking part in the talks on the UN side were, in addition to Perez de Cuellar: Milan Komatina, general secretary of the conference on disarmament; and Giandomenico Picco, senior adviser in the UN General Secretariat.

Received by Vlajkovic

LD082124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in the White Palace at Dedinje and, in a cordial conversation, examined the current situation in the world and paths for peacefully solving, by agreement, the problems and crisis areas which presently hamper the international community. Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic also took part in the conversation.

During the conversation it was stressed that it is necessary to make new efforts to ensure peace, security, and equal international cooperation in the world. In this respect stress was laid on the significance of the world organization, which this year celebrates 4 decades of existence, as the most suitable mechanism for overcoming the problems affecting people in the world.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Perez de Cuellar examined crisis spots in the world, and in particular southern Africa, the Middle East, and Central America. The need was stressed for these problems to be solved by negotiations, on the basis of the UN Charter and in accordance with the legitimate rights of the peoples whose fate is at stake.

The SFRY's readiness to make its contribution to solving the unresolved issues which hamper the international community today was reiterated.

Following the conversation, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a dinner in honor of Perez de Cuellar.

MONTENEGRO LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

LD082320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Titograd, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Taking part in a discussion at a session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, Dince Belovski, LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary, agreed with the assessment that the material-financial situation in Montenegro is exceptionally grave. This was also confirmed in the discussion held by the Central Committee members. What was good, according to his words, was a rational approach to establish problems. The request that by means of certain systematic solutions the overcoming of the greatest economic difficulties should to some extent be made easier was justified. The solutions, however, Belovski pointed out, cannot be found without the full agreement of the republics and provinces. The whole series of problems remains unsolved, waiting as it were, on the threshold of the SFRY Assembly, precisely because of the difficulties of achieving unity in the federation.

However, Belovski stressed, all major questions for which a unified view in the country is necessary have been "tackled" and some have also been dealt with through the activity of the LCY Central Committee. Others will be put on the agenda in the coming months. In the early fall the Central Committee Presidium will come out with a comprehensive report on the realization of the conclusions of the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee, which will present a real opportunity to test the effectiveness of the realization of party tasks. The Central Committee judges that the activity of the LCY republic and provincial organizations, as well as the realization of its own conclusions, should be undertaken with more agility and ability and more thoroughly.

In that respect Dimce Belovski suggested that the Montenegro LC Central Committee should in its conclusions adopted at today's session give a more determined support to such an orientation of the LCY Central Committee and emphasize more strongly the obligations it has taken before the party membership.

In that context Milan Vukasovic reported on the view which the LC membership expressed in the all-party debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th session and which still prevails, that is, that the country is in an exceptionally difficult crisis situation and the LCY Central Committee should be decisive in carrying out its conclusions. The membership, in the words of Vukasovic, felt the impotence of the Central Committee in that respect. The membership also demanded that the Central Committee members themselves should call the roll within their own ranks and begin to establish concrete responsibility because in this situation, Milan Vukasovic stressed, everybody could not maintain their own positons.

STATE SECURITY COMMISSION OFFICIAL RESIGNS

LD081202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Rajko Jecmenica, delegate in the SFRY Assembly Chamber and chairman of the Federal Chamber Commission for Control of Labor of the State Security Service, has handed in his resignation, explaining that he can no longer carry out his duty as chairman of the above-mentioned commission, although he does not consider himself responsible for a case for which one part of the press blames him. His resignation will be considered the day after tomorrow.

MACEDONIAN FLAG BURNED; HOSTILE LEAFLETS SPREAD

AU051056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 4 Jul 85

["Macedonian Flag Burned in Tetovo" -- TANJUG heading]

[Text] Tetovo, 4 Jul (TANJUG) -- The festive mood of Tetovo's citizens on the occasion of Veterans Day has been disrupted by yet another hostile act. At about 1000 a Macedonian state flag was set on fire in front on the Koco Racin bookshop at the Marshal Tito Main Square. The perpetrators of this loathsome hostile act are still unknown at this time. Many citizens of Tetiovo witnessed this loathsome act of turning the Macedonian state flag into a torch.

It is characteristic that hostile activities have become more pronounced in Tetovo in recent months. For instance, large numbers of leaflets with hostile contents on the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism were distributed in the city on the occasion of Security Day.